FINANCIAL SAND COMMERCIAL.

Last week was, on the whole, a dull one in Well street. The suspense with which the action of Congress upon the new Finance bill is awaited tended to limit the volume of business, and on the Stock Exchange prices remained about steady till Thursday, when some strong buyers made their appearance in the market, and it acquired an ar appearance in the market, and it acquired an of strongth not before observable since mencement of the year. Quotations imports the increased activity of business, confident feeling was manifested by rators for a rise. At half-past five at evening Michigan Southern was quoted at 69, and Pittsburg 19½ a 80, Northwestern 27½ a red 54½ a ¾, Book Island 101½, Erie 78 a Vayne 91½ a ¾, Hudson River 100 a ½, Read-¾, New York Central 88½ a ¾.

I railway stocks is looked for on the basis of in-

ment was in the market as a siler, but ardly probable. The "shorts" in gold erely taxed during the last fortnight to overies, and they are calling loudly upon asked for in his report on grounds that were by ins clear. Gold advanced from 1393 a 140 on

to the Sub-Treasury. The question is asked, does the gold for duties come from? It comes from hoards, and to some extent from withts of over-due interest on the gold bearing debt; the Sub-Treasury, in stating the amount of its aslance, fails to separate coin from paper, it is bite to tell when the government is a seller uncasionally by Gold room observation. Bankers' bills at sixty days weakened nearly one per cent a Monday morning and Saturday, closing at 107%. Bills on Paris were at the same time quoted on a 64, 30c.; Hamburg, 35% a 35; Amsterdam, 10%; Frankfort, 40% a 40%; Bremen, 77 a 77%, a thairer were 70% a 11.

cospts at the ports of the United States since September 1865, at 1,179,000 bales, and the exports at 610,000 lakes, leaving a stock on hand of 673,000 bales; but as a cotton statements and estimates differ, strict reliance in hardly be placed upon the exact accuracy of any of term. The stock at New Orleans on February 3 is raced at 186,000 bales; Savannah, on the 2d, 10,403 las; Charleston, on the 1st, 5,608 bales; Galiveston, on 1864 and 1865.—

1864. 1865. 1866. bales; Charleston, on the 1st, 5,005 bales; Galveston, on January 27, 31,145 bales. The new crop prospects in the South are reported to be less promising than heretofore. The old property owners are in many cases without the means of planting, and a number of difficulties beset new comers. Among these are local hostility to Northern men, a scarcity of cotton seed, the purchase or lease of eligible plantations and the labor question. Free paid negro labor has not yet been established, and the system is in that unpleasant transitional state which invariably attends reorganization. Moreover, new comers, however enterprising and well provided with capital, are in nearly every case unaccustomed to planting, and consequently at a great disadvantage as compared with the old planters, and their profits for the first year or two, if indeed they realise any, will probably be very small. The real rentoration of the cotton trade of the South must come from the Southerners themselves, aided by Northern capital, and the strongest incentive to commercial and agricultural activity will lie in political reconstruction, and the longer this is delayed the longer will the productive industry of the South continue to languish.

Inaghish.

The money market has been without any new feature, the entreme case of the last two months being still its marked characteristic notwithetanding the large amount on temporary ions in the Sub-Treasury. Of what use these enormous deposits are to the government at present it is difficult to see, and at any time this policy of receiving them is questionable. We long ago pointed out the source of weakness they are to the Treasury, as the latter must be always prepared to meet twenty-Eve millions of them (Clearing House certificates) at call, and the remainder at ten days' notice. The total amount of temporary deposits held on the lat of January was \$97,257,195, and within the last week the balance in the Sub-Treasury here was nearly a hundred millions (including coin); although on Saturday afternoon last it was down to \$99,835,873. This amount is far in excess of the wants of the department; but interest must millions (including coin); although on Saturday afternoon last it was down to \$39,835,573. This amount is far in access of the wants of the department; but interest must be paid upon it notwithstanding. The first object of Mr. McCulloch should be to pay off this temporary loan, and until it is done he will be able to make very little progress in funding seven-thirty notes. By forcing the curroncy lying inert in the Sub-Treasury into circutation, he would assist in lowering the rate of interest and increase the case of the money market. The capital thus released would seek employment in other ways, among them the purchase of government bonds, and thus their market price would be stimulated, and inducements would sais for the holders of seven-thirty notes to convert them into six per cents at par.

With the increased activity on the Stock Exchange which marked the closing days of the week there was a proportionately large demand for money, which had previously been very light, and call loans were generally made at six per cent, with exceptions, mostly on government securities, at five. The discount line showed diminished activity, owing to the dulness of business and a less abundant supply of first class and good commercial paper, which are alone in favor. These grades pass at T per cent and 8 a 2 respectively. Inferior names estemt to a shave of 10 a 15 per cent among the note brokers.

The New Orleans Picayene publishes the following shapeds of the last report of the State Treasurer on the states of Louisians:

B purpose to be annual, but includes a statement of the combinuous of the Treasurer from the let day of October, 1904, to the 1st day of January, 1805—a period of a case and a quarter. The heads of the report are few, the calibit they make is far from enouraging.

during the same period....... \$1,519,442

262,531 11,556 . \$356,178

the close of each of the	last four	weeks:-	-374	
Stocks.		Jan. 27.		Feb. 10.
Atlantic Mail		115	114%	_
American Coal		66	60	85%
Alton & Terre Haute Ri		- Marie	30	- 00 feet
Alton & Terre Haute pr		58%	58	_
Canton Company		4434	4314	4314
Cleveland & Pittsburg.		79	8114	79%
Cleveland & Polodo		10614	106	10632
Chicago & Milwaukoa.		5734	6Y	No.
Chicago & Rock Island.	10234	9834	10014	10134
Chicago & Northwesters		28%	2814	2736
Chicago&Northwestern		55	84	5436
Chicago & Aiton RR	108	10314	117	117
Chicago and Alton pref		1000000	116%	120
Chicago, Burlington&Qu		112		112
Central Coal		44	40%	41
Cumberland Coal		44%	4436	4416
Delaware & Hudson Can		136	136	135
Hudson Rever		102	99%	10036
Itlinois Central		11614	115	113
Michigan Central		101%	100%	10214
Michigan Southern		67%	6936	6834
Milwaukee & Prairie du	h -	95	98	1000
Morris & Essex RR		10314	8020	-
Mariposa Mining		13	1214	1214
MariposaMining preferre	M 19	100	181	17
New York Central RR.	93%	91%	875	88
New York & Erie RR		8434	7816	7814
New York & Erie prof.		-	81	80%
Ohio & Mississippi cer.		25	25 16	24%
Pacific Mail	188	170	265	190
Pausburg & Fort Wayne		9316	93	9254
Quicksilver Mining		38	3934	4014
Reading RR		9936	9916	100%
Coverence of mounts			n annh S	SECULO SECULO SE

The aggregate value of the imports other than dry goods and specie at this port dur February 9 was \$1,833,066. The

Total.....\$4,029,628 \$1,222,573 \$6,574,936 The New York imports of foreign dry goods compare as follows with former returns:—

For the seed: 1864. 1865. 1866. Entered at the port. 2,925,551 \$757,549 \$4,741,870 lhrown on market. 3,244,387 853,296 4,271,487

banks have been made depositories of the public money

during the week.

The grees earnings of the Chicago and Northwestern The gross earnings of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company for seven months of the present fiscal year, ending December 31, 1865, were \$5,400,045. The operating expenses and all other expenses, except taxes, for the same period, amounted to \$2,818,795, or about 52 per cent of the earnings. The increase of earnings for that period ever those for the same time in the preceding

The following stocks and bonds were	sold by	Mulier,
Wilkins & Co. at auction on Saturday :-		
Shares.	Par.	Price.
10 New York and New Haven RR	\$100	\$11216
10 Home Fire Insurance		130
10 People's Fire Insurance	50	86
10 Washington Fire Insurance	50	10434
40 Lorillard Fire Insurance	25	100
20 Arctic Fire Insurance	50	7934
10 Columbian Coast Wrecking Co	100	81
43 American Telegraph Co		112
50 Bank of Commerce		7736
200 Eric RR. \$10,000 United States 6's, 1881	100	
5,000 Rhode Island 6's, 1894		. 01
6,000 St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute	2d mor	
gage bonds, due 1804		. 73%
5,000 Atlantic Marine Insurance Co. ser		
1,000 Pacific Insurance Co. scrip		
520 Great Western Ins. Co. strip, 1864		nt 87
1,300 do. do. 1880		8216
290 Union Mutual Insurance Co. scrip		
1,990 Sun Mutual Insurance Co. scrip,	1864	. 11

CITY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

CITY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

SATURDAY, Feb. 10—6 P. M.

ASRE — Receipts, 6 pkgs. The market continued firm, with a fair business in pots at \$10 25 for first quality. Pearl is nominal, in the absence of transactions.

Brandsturers — Receipts, 6,680 bbls. flour, 266 do. and 2,557 bags corn meal, 1,100 bushels wheat, 5,000 do. corn, 3,980 do. cats, 250 do. rye and 7,100 do. mait. Common grades of State and Western flour continued to droop, but prices were not quotably lower, while the better qualities ruled very firm, and choice grades were fully 10c, higher. The sales were about 10,000 bbls. at our revised quotations subjoined. Southern flour was without particular change. The sales were 600 bbls. Canada flour was in good demand, and good to choice brands were 10n, higher. The sales were about 350 bbls. Rwe flour was quiets and unchanged. Corn meal was abls.

Otathia mere same menter, vine conce o			
Rye flour was quiet and unchanged.	Corn meal	was du	Ш
and nominal. We quote:		DO TEM	
Superfine and Western flour	37 00	A 27 5	50
Extra State.			
Choice State			
Common to medium extra Western			
Extra round hoop Ohio			
Western trade brands	9 0	0 . 10 7	i
Common Southern			
Fancy and extra do			
Common Canadian	5 0		8
Good to choice and extra	COMMAND OF	100	*
Rye floar (esperfine)			
Corn meal, Jersey	CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE	4474	i d
Corn meel, Brandywine	minima of the	+++	iń
Corn meel Brandswine prochange			ä
Corn mesi, Brandywine, puncheous.	************		7

mand. 400 hhds. Porto Rico, 350 hhds. Guba muscovado and 2,000 boxes Havana were taken for refining purposes at very full prices, but the exact rates were kept private. Also 250 hhds. Guba muscovado at 11½c, a 12c, 55 do. at 12½c, a 12c, and 50 do. Martinique at 11½c. The market closes with an upward tendency at 11½c. a 11½c, for fuir to good refining Guba, and 12c, a 13½c. for fair to childred groovery do. Refined was very firm.

Tallow was inactive, with sales of 80,000 lbs. at 12½c.

12%c.
Tomaco.—The market was unchanged in every respect. Tomaco.—The market was unchanged in every respect. The sales embraced 30 cases seed leaf at 13c. a 30c. and is hids. Kentucky at 3 %c. a 24 %c.
Will: Key.—Rec 1918,000 bbis. The market was dull and nominally a trille lower, but no special sales were made and prices were not positively lower. We quote Western \$2 20 a \$2 23.

meaning). He-has no heirs of his own, but has several by side issues by the said sentence of assertions meaning that the sam 'Alexander T. Stewart has formed disrepatable connections with females by whom he has had construct children). He (the same Alexander T. Stewart meaning thereby) allows his wife a spiendid house and ten thousand dollars a year for pin money, and is building a new palatial mansion on Fifth svenue, to cost a million of uollars, while he (the same Alexander T. Stewart hereby meaning) allows one of his unistresses (meaning thereby that the same Alexander T. Stewart harbors, keeps and maintains disreputable women as concubines, and one of them in particular whom he thus allows) a house and five thousand dollars a year pin money. He (the same Alexander T. Stewart thereby meaning) is fearful of his personal safety, and not long ago discovered a plan to abduct him, so as to extert money from him by force. He (him he said Alexander T. Stewart thereby meaning) never gives anything to charity, but sometimes does to politice; all of which libelious matters-were then and there to the great injury, scandai and disgrace of the said Alexander T. Stewart, and tending then and there to hold him up to public ridicule and contempt, and to provoke him to a breach of the pence, and to the evil example of all others in like case oftending, and against the peace of the people of the State of New York and their dignity.

A. OAKEY HALL, District Attorney.

Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to

Animals. On Thursday evening last Mr. Henry Bergh delivered on impressive lecture before the American Geographical and Statistical Society, his subject being "Crnelty to An mals." The lecturer began by saying that he had been impelled to the course he had adopted by a deep sense of the importance to society of the practice of humanity to "these mute servants of mankind," as well as trustice to the creatures committed in our care and been impelied to the course he had adopted by a deep sens of the importance to society of the practice of humanity to "these mute servants of mankind," as well as justice to the creatures committed to our care and mercy by the Most High. He spoke with great feeling of these barbarities, continued from the eartiest ages to the present time—of their constantly augmented ferocity, until at length it became the favorite amusement of Roman ladies to laugh over the death-throes of Christian bishops and saints in the amphithesira. Passing to modern times, he dwelt on the buil fights of Spain, and assigned to these and kindred sports the wasted energy and intellect of that people, their loss of power and political influence, and their shrunken national domain. That coarse epicuream which subjects dumb creatures to lingering torments, in order, as it is pretended, to enhance their flavor or improve the appearance of the viands to be set before the lords of creation, was next handled with reathing severity. This portion of the cuince to be set before the lords of creation, was next handled with reathing severity. This portion of the cuing the hame of vivisoction. He next appealed to the people of this city and country, having at heart the dearest interests of society, to support him in his efforts to call into existence a practical society devoted to the extinguishment of these sins, and the protestion of these faithful, uncomplaining drudges of mankind from unnecessary suffering and terture. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather the audience was numerous, and among those present were to be seen some of dur most distinguished citizens. All pronounced the lecture a success, and a general desire was manifested that it should be repeated, under more favorable circumstances, at an early day. A motion for the appointment of a committee of three to draft the form of a charter was next made and carried, and a voic of thanks to Mr. Hergh terminated the proceedings.

The following is a list of a number of gentlemen who ha

AT THE SOUTH.

Looking After Southern Interests

A HELPLESS AND HOPELESS PEOPLE.

THE DISRUPTED STATE OF SOCIETY.

Southern Views of the Labor

sive Southerners, upon whose necks they hold the heel and reientlessly insist on keeping it there.

In its ruined houses and demonstated Oritigus and encircling earthworks.

In the sack not more than a dozen houses were spared. Every article of vaine, whether furnit are or else, was destroyed. Hence the citizens are now destitute of nearly every household trace of pact opience or lixary. Between fifty and sixty houses were utterly torselo pieces or burned; and the bank and 70st Office, among public buildings, tumbled to the ground in flames. A million of deliarts, I am well assured, would not cover the damage here inflicted on this sort of property alone.

Before the war Predencksburg had branches of three banks, all doing well and betokening prospectors trade. These were the Bank of Virginis, of Commerce, and the Parmers' Bank. They reprosented a capital of about \$700,000 as branches of immensely wealthy parent concerns. Now their capital, possessed and secured, only enables them to pay wenty-live touch species on themotose. This very fairty and painfully liberiales the formation of the security of the security of the security of the security of the miles are in wreck and the crops in sparsity. This was a famous corn and whese producing region; but the prospect for any plenty in its favorite staple is, at present, alarmingly bleak. Very little wheat has been needed for the season; and, sithough hopes are entertained that there may be a fair quantity of corn raised, the deplorable condition of the labor market ronders the farmers uneary, and they are weekluly uncertained that there may be a fair quantity of corn raised, the deplorable condition of the labor market ronders the farmers uneary, and they are weekluly uncertained that there may be a fair quantity of corn raised, the deplorable condition of the labor market ronders the farmers uneary, and they are weekluly uncertained that there may be a fair quantity of corn raised, the deplorable condition of the labor market ronders the farmers uneary, and there are well as the second to be very counted to the condition of the place.

The labor question is now t

"spirits," and for hand to hand profits. The whites are content to accept the issue which has brought freedom to the slave; but the blacks want more than nominal or real freedom—they want equality and idlences.

This is the particular curse which appears to brood generally ever all the section of country in which I now am. The stunning blow which in an instant reft the owner of his property in the black man was great, but it was loss onerous in its effects than the blow which also and at the same moment left him without commandable labor, left him thus at a juncture the most critical. Of all this, however, more at length anon.

The labor question, as it now stands, will, I am credibly informed, leave turee-fourths of the cultivable portion of Virgina uncared for during the coming season. With the nest of the field hands congregated in the towns, as in this county seems to be the rane, and with a come of an interest and there under this or that advantage, are utterly insufficient to do more than meet the labor required for the sone fourth. Moreover, implements of husbandry, and even seed, except as aupplied by an association in Baltimore, are wanting. Capital, if not credit, is good, and destitution has a reign of its own—not absolute of horrible, but decided and oppressive enough to ratisfy any sort of mercely human animosity, if, indeed, any such exists in the breast of the most rabid radical.

Out of a population of five thousand Fredericksburg gave one thousand two hundred soldiers to the Confederate cause. Ten per cent of these fall in that cause, and enother ten per cent are rendered of little material use to the interests of their native city. About one hundred and sixty citizens of this place altograther lot their lives during the war. Six of these were inoflusive people, who fell during the bombardment. This takes a goodly number from the wealth producing population. Enlarge the proportion through the adjacent counties and the figures are still more distressing.

With every facility for manufactories wo

perhaps, in any other Virginia city north of the James. Hence I suppose why white labor is so accessible as they tell me it is.

something it is not as "Virginially" sociable as formerly, and for very obvious reasons. Society cannot now afford to uphold its pressige; it is impoverished but not crushed. Most of the old families who left here during the "troubles" are returning, and many new ones are from week to week ranking their appearance. It is expected that a year will witness a very marked morease of the population by accessions from the North. This is both needed and desired.

There can hardly be said to be any municipality here at present, as municipal law is only by sufferance. Nevertheless, the Mayor, Mr. M. Slanghier, has just been in commanion with the City Council. Among many other things he tells them these:

"I have refraised from urging upon your attention such measures as in my judgment are of the highest importance to the prospectity of the town, because of the inability of the people to meet by taxation the necessary expenditures involved in their excontion."

This disclosure made, Mr. Slanghier them adds a piece of information which is of much self-suggesting significance, and it is this:

"The laws and ordinances of the corporation cannot be satisfactorily enforced during its companion by the military, but in view of the accumulating element of till and vagrant population in our midst, with ne visible means of support, dynamic measurity spen planjar for autorious, the consumity, I respectfully recommined that four night policies of the town, and arrest all deordary and suspicious characters."

After that he warm the unitar or tolerated authorities in this wire:

"The sanisary condition of the town in, and must be, a thing with the content of the sanisary condition of the town in, and must be, and the sanished that the con-munity. I respectifully recommined that four night policies for the town, and arrest all deordary and suspicious characters."

MERCER FEMALE EMIGRATION SCHEME.

Action of the Legislative Council of Washington Territory Condemning It.

particle of brains in his head, who has ever speal any length of time in these States, will teetity.

St. Patrick's Day in Brockliys.

An adjourned meeting of the Irish societies of Brocklyn, to make arrangements for the coloration of St. Patrick's Day in that city, was held pesterday afternoon in Temperance Hall, No. 168 Fulton street, Brocklyn, Alexander Campbell, the President, in the chafty Patrick Mulvey, Secretary. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved. Captain J. H. Draper, from the committee on inviting the Mayor to review the procession on the 17th of March protime, reported that they had called on his Hence Mayor Booth, who readily accepted the invitation to review the Irish societies. The committee also reported that they had seen diptain McCarty, commanding a company in the Seventieth reciment National Goard, who said he had no doubt his committee on the route of the procession, reported as follows:—The societies to assemble on the 17th of March on Park arenus, and from there march to Huskon avenue, through Hudson avenue to Water street, and through Gold, Front, Bridge, York, Main, Pation and Fancis streets, to the Binhop's residence in Jay street, where they will be reviewed by the Bight Rev. Bishop Longhlin and dergy. The procession will these continues its march to Myrtie avenue, thereof were the societies will be reviewed by the Right Rev. Bishop Longhlin and the Common Council of Bropk'ty. The march will be continued up Court street to Alacilid, down Atlantic to Helks street, from Hieles to Caegrest, Court, Melson, Smith, Atlantic to Vanderbile avenue thence to Pacific street, to and through Washington avenue, thereof be Pacific street, to and through Washington avenue, there to Pacific street, to and through Washington avenue, there to Pacific street, to and through Washington avenue, the Cut Hall, where the procession will be dismined.

A resolution was afforded by Mr. J. H. Fasmar, that the Grand Marshai De authorized to select for panels.

He Halley and the selective of

the anniversary of the highlight of Present particles will be made.

New York and Galvisson Strammir Trade—The great size eas of the steamship Wilmington demonstrates the fact that a line of good reliable vessels will not only meet with encouragement, but be esteemed a great beauties of the straight of the straight of the line of good reliable vessels will not only trade which New Ordens has enjoyed during the past six mouths is steadily drifting towards New York. So her as Galveston in concerned, she is only interested in buying cheap. Werever our merchania can do the best with groots and freight, there they will ga. There can be no don't but that we shall all he nesselled by a weekly line of steamers to New York, and that we shall snow have them seems to be an established fact, - Galves of Fermi Particle, for 25.